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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/016,673	10/30/2001	Jay S. Dweck	G08.011	4001

28062 7590 10/03/2005

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EXAMINER
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LU, KUEN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2167

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/016,673

Applicant(s)

DWECK ET AL.

Examiner

Kuen S. Lu

Art Unit

2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendments*

1. The Action is responsive to the Applicant's Amendments, filed on April 4, 2005. The amendments made to claims 1 and 23-24 and cancellation of claims 27-28 noted. The amendments made to overcome the claims 5 and 20 rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2<sup>nd</sup> Paragraph is accepted and the Examiner hereby withdrew the rejection.
2. In responding to Applicant's Amendments made to the claims, the Examiner has created this Office Action for Final Rejection (hereafter "the Action") as shown next. Please note in the Action the Examiner maintained the same grounds for claims rejection as those set forth in the Office Action for non-Final Rejection, dated December 13, 2004. Also please note the Action is drafted in response to the Amendments and written in different style with additional description due to change of Examiner for examining this application.
3. As for the Applicant's Remarks on claim rejections, filed on April 4, 2005, has been fully considered by the Examiner, please see discussion in the section ***Response to Arguments***, following the Office Action for Final Rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U. S. C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned

at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-2, 4-12, 15-19, 22, 25-26 are rejected are rejected under U. S. C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snow et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 098, 066, hereafter "Snow") in view of Anderson et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 510, 434, hereafter "Anderson").

As per claims 1 and 24, Snow teaches the following:

"receiving information from a content reader" (See col. 7, lines 60-62 wherein Snow's undirected search performed by a user consists of one or more search terms is equivalent to Applicant's receiving information from a content reader);

"establishing a set of content selection" categories "based on the received information, each content selection tag in the set being associated with a hierarchical" category "domain" (See the Abstract and col. 8, lines 49-58 wherein Snow's user's undirected search for category names corresponding to hierarchical directory paths is equivalent to Applicant's establishing a set of content selection ... based on the received information, each content selection tag in the set being associated with a hierarchical ... domain);  
and

"arranging for the content reader to receive an indication of a document in accordance with the set of content selection" categories (See Fig. 7, step 122 and col. 8, lines 49-48 wherein Snow's all relevant category names searched and obtained are sorted by relevance is equivalent to Applicant's arranging for the content reader to receive an indication of a document in accordance with the set of content selection ...).

Snow does not specifically teach selection tags, although Snow teaches category names for selection as previously described.

However Anderson teaches selection tags (See col. 2, line 53 - col. 3, line 7 wherein Anderson's terms are associated with category tags for conveying information of a data and search terms are further associated with tags is equivalent to Applicant's selection tags).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Anderson's teaching with the Snow reference because both references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Snow's system to utilize an universal search vocabulary and support a document directory hierarchy such that an efficient and intelligent manner of query could have been performed (See Snow: the Abstract and col. 1, lines 31-34 and Anderson: col. 2, lines 25-33).

The combined teaching of Snow and Anderson references does not specifically teach "storing the set of content selection tags in association with the content reader".

However, Anderson extensively teaches utilizing system memory and disk drives for storage and running programs at col. 5, lines 31-49 and further teaches deliver specific result to specific user in a multi-user environment at col. 6 line 61 – col. 7, line 4.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Anderson's teaching with the Snow reference by storing content selection tags in association with users because both references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would

have enabled both Snow and Anderson's systems to utilize the stored information for effectively identify the search terms and corresponding tags with users such that query result could have been delivered to the users efficiently, and furthermore, the stored information would have eliminated the need for Snow system's users to repeat the same cycling steps of matching in the undirected and directed searches in the future searches using the same terms.

As per claim 2, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein at least one tag domain comprises a multi-level domain, and at least one domain level is associated with a plurality of content selection tags" (See Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-43 wherein Anderson's query terms are associated with category tags, a metafile contains list of tags, including hierarchy tags to establish a hierarchy of tags in the metafile is equivalent to Applicant's wherein at least one tag domain comprises a multi-level domain, and at least one domain level is associated with a plurality of content selection tags).

As per claim 4, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein at least one content selection tag is associated with at least one of: i. a sector, ii. an industry, ... " (See Anderson: col. 8, lines 13-50 and col. 10 lines 24-50 wherein Anderson's e-commerce of automobile industry utilizes tags for selecting related products and classifications is equivalent to Applicant's wherein at least one content selection tag is associated with at least one of: i. a sector, ii. an industry, ...).

As per claim 5, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "receiving an indication of the set of content selection tags via a graphical user interface" (See Snow: col. 6, lines 65-67 and col. 1, lines 23-25 wherein Snow's web page is the GUI interface for user to query and search, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized to search is equivalent to Applicant's receiving an indication of the set of content selection tags via a graphical user interface).

As per claim 6, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein content selection tags are further associated with Boolean operations in accordance with the information received from the content reader" (See Snow: col. 7, lines 62-67 wherein Snow's document vectors are compared, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized to search is equivalent to Applicant's wherein content selection tags are further associated with Boolean operations in accordance with the information received from the content reader).

As per claim 7, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein the set of content selection tags is adapted to facilitate selection of the document in accordance with a set of document tags" (See Snow: col. 8, lines 49-58 users are enabled to select appropriate categories, alter the terms and re-run the search, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized to search

is equivalent to Applicant's wherein the set of content selection tags is adapted to facilitate selection of the document in accordance with a set of document tags).

As per claim 8, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein the set of documents tags are established in accordance with information received from a content publisher via a graphical user interface" (See Snow: Fig. 2 and col. 8, lines 49-60 wherein Snow's users are enabled to select appropriate category name being displayed, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized to search is equivalent to Applicant's wherein the set of documents tags are established in accordance with information received from a content publisher via a graphical user interface).

As per claim 9, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein document tags are associated with hierarchical tag domains substantially similar to the tag domains associated with the set of content selection tags" (See Anderson: col. 4, lines 44-50 wherein Anderson's domain and category tags are associated with records and a set of tags are identified and compiled to correspond the search request is equivalent to Applicant's wherein document tags are associated with hierarchical tag domains substantially similar to the tag domains associated with the set of content selection tags).



As per claim 10, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein at least one document tag comprises at least one of: (i) a primary tag, or (ii) a secondary" (See Anderson: col. 4, lines 44-50 wherein Anderson's domain and category tags are associated with records and a set of tags are identified, compiled and indexed as a key to correspond the search request is equivalent to Applicant's wherein at least one document tag comprises at least one of: (i) a primary tag, or (ii) a secondary).

As per claim 11, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein the document comprises content to be provided to a user via a communication network" (See Anderson: Fig. 1A, elements 26, 37, 43 and col. 5, lines 31-45 and col. 6, lines 21-28 wherein Anderson's document search is implemented on a network environment is equivalent to Applicant's wherein the document comprises content to be provided to a user via a communication network).

As per claim 12, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein the communication network comprises at least one of: (i) the Internet, (ii) an intranet, (iii) a public network, (iv) a public switched telephone network, (v) a proprietary network, (vi) a wireless network, or (vii) a local area network" (See Anderson Fig. 1A, elements 26, 37, 43 and col. 5, lines 31-45 and col. 6, lines 21-28 wherein Anderson's document search is implemented on a local area network environment is equivalent to Applicant's wherein the communication network comprises at least one of: (i) the

Internet, (ii) an intranet, (iii) a public network, (iv) a public switched telephone network, (v) a proprietary network, (vi) a wireless network, or (vii) a local area network).

As per claim 15, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "further comprising: transmitting the document to the content reader" (See Anderson Fig. 1A, elements 26, 37, 42-43 and col. 5, lines 31-45 and col. 6, lines 21-28 wherein Anderson's document search is implemented on a network environment where client receives query result via PSTN is equivalent to Applicant's transmitting the document to the content reader).

As per claim 16, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein said transmitting is performed via at least one of: (i) a content controller, (ii) a content publisher, (iii) a content reader, (iv) a personal computer, (v) a server, (vi) a portable computing device, (vii) a wireless telephone, (viii) a Web site, or (ix) an electronic mail message" (See Anderson Fig. 1A, elements 26, 37, 41-43 and col. 5, lines 31-45 and col. 6, lines 21-28 wherein Anderson's client computer is connected via area network is equivalent to Applicant's wherein said transmitting is performed via at least one of: (i) a content controller, (ii) a content publisher, (iii) a content reader, (iv) a personal computer, (v) a server, (vi) a portable computing device, (vii) a wireless telephone, (viii) a Web site, or (ix) an electronic mail message).

As per claim 17, the combined teaching of Anderson and Snow references further teaches “wherein the set of content selection tags is associated with at least one of: (i) a content reader request, or (ii) an entitlement tag” (See Snow: col. 8, lines 49-58 wherein Snow’s category names are utilized for search, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 44-50 wherein Anderson’s domain and category tags are associated with records and a set of tags are identified and compiled to correspond the search request).

As per claim 18, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson references does not specifically teach “set of content selection tags is further stored in association with a reader-defined name”, although Snow teaches category names defined by users at col. 4, lines 35-41.

However, Anderson extensively teaches utilizing system memory and disk drives for storage and running programs at col. 5, lines 31-49 and further teaches deliver specific result to specific user in a multi-user environment at col. 6 line 61 – col. 7, line 4.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Anderson’s teaching with the Snow reference by storing content selection tags in association with a user-defined name because both references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled both Snow and Anderson’s systems to utilize the stored information for effectively identify the search terms and corresponding tags with users such that query result could have been delivered to the users efficiently, and furthermore, the stored information would have been known to the specific user and the

practice would have eliminated the need for Snow system's users to repeat the same cycling steps of matching in the undirected and directed searches in the future searches using the same terms.

As per claim 19, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches the following:

"receiving additional information from the content reader" (See Snow: col. 8, lines 57-58 wherein Snow's user may select appropriate categories, alter the search term and re-run the search is equivalent to Applicant's receiving additional information from the content reader);

"establishing a second set of content selection tags based on the additional information" (See Snow: col. 8, lines 57-58 wherein Snow's user may select appropriate categories, alter the search term and re-run the search is equivalent to Applicant's establishing a second set of content selection tags based on the additional information, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized to search is equivalent to Applicant's establishing a second set of content selection tags based on the additional information).

The combined teaching of Snow and Anderson references does not specifically teach "storing the second set of content selection tags in association with the content reader, wherein other sets of content selection tags are stored in stored in association with the other content reader".

However, Anderson extensively teaches utilizing system memory and disk drives for storage and running programs at col. 5, lines 31-49 and further teaches deliver specific result to specific user in a multi-user environment at col. 6 line 61 – col. 7, line 4.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Anderson's teaching with the Snow reference by storing content selection tags in association with users because both references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled both Snow and Anderson's systems to utilize the stored information for effectively identify the search terms and corresponding tags with users such that query result could have been delivered to the users efficiently, and furthermore, the stored information would have been known to the specific user and the practice would have eliminated the need for Snow system's users to repeat the same cycling steps of matching in the undirected and directed searches in the future searches using the same terms.

As per claim 22, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches the following:

"receiving additional information from the content reader" (See Snow: col. 8, lines 57-58 wherein Snow's user may select appropriate categories, alter the search term and re-run the search is equivalent to Applicant's receiving additional information from the content reader).

The combined teaching of Snow and Anderson references does not specifically teach

"storing a modified set of content selection tags in association with the content reader based on the additional information".

However, Anderson extensively teaches utilizing system memory and disk drives for storage and running programs at col. 5, lines 31-49 and further teaches deliver specific result to specific user in a multi-user environment at col. 6 line 61 – col. 7, line 4.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Anderson's teaching with the Snow reference by storing all content selection tags in association with users because both references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled both Snow and Anderson's systems to utilize the stored information for effectively identify the search terms and corresponding tags with users such that query result could have been delivered to the users efficiently, and furthermore, the specific stored information would have been known to the specific user and the practice would have eliminated the need for Snow system's users to repeat the same cycling steps of matching in the undirected and directed searches in the future searches using the same terms.

As per claim 25, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "storage device further stores at least one of: (i) a tag database, (ii) a document database, or (iii) a content reader database" (See Anderson: Fig. 1B and col. 6, lines 26-28 wherein Anderson's a content database is implemented for query and search is

equivalent to Applicant's storage device further stores at least one of: (i) a tag database, (ii) a document database, or (iii) a content reader database).

As per claim 26, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "a communication device coupled to said processor and adapted to communicate with at least one of: (i) a content publishing device, (ii) a document storage device, (iii) a content controller, (iv) a content reader device, or (v) a payment device" (See Anderson: Fig. 1B and col. 6, lines 26-28 wherein Anderson's a content database is implemented for storing document is equivalent to Applicant's a communication device coupled to said processor and adapted to communicate with at least one of: (i) a content publishing device, (ii) a document storage device, (iii) a content controller, (iv) a content reader device, or (v) a payment device).

6. Claims 3, 13, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snow et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 098, 066, hereafter "Snow") in view of Anderson et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 510, 434, hereafter "Anderson"), as applied to claims 1, 11 and 19 above, and further in view of Husick et al. (US 5, 717, 914, hereafter "Husick").

As per claim 3, the combined teaching of Snow and Anderson further teaches "wherein at least one content selection tag is associated with at least one of (i) a content author, (ii) a content date, or (iii) a content type", although Anderson teaches utilizing tags for searching at col. 4, lines 34-51).

However, Husick teaches wherein at least one content selection tag is associated with at least one of (i) a content author, (ii) a content date, or (iii) a content type" (See Figs. 4s-5 and col. 3, lines 61-65 wherein Husick's textual document and multi-media files corresponding a search topic are identified is equivalent to Applicant's (i) a content author, (ii) a content date, or (iii) a content type).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Husick's teaching with the Anderson and Snow references by associating tags with search content topics because all references are devoted to content query and search, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Snow and Anderson's systems to track user's interest level, frequency and demographic information on contents searched and retrieved while maintaining the queries are performed in an efficient manner by associating tags with searching topics or terms implemented hierarchically in metafile.

As per claim 13, the combined teaching of Husick, Anderson and Snow references further teaches "wherein the document comprises at least one of: (i) text content, (ii) image content, (iii) audio content, or (iv) executable content" (See Husick: Figs. 4s-5 and col. 3, lines 61-65 wherein Husick's textual document and multi-media files corresponding a search topic are implemented is equivalent to Applicant's wherein the document comprises at least one of: (i) text content, (ii) image content, (iii) audio content, or (iv) executable content).



As per claim 20, the combined teaching of Husick, Anderson and Snow references further teaches "wherein the first set of content selection tags is associated with a first portion of a reader display and the second set of content selection tags is associated with a second portion of the reader display" (See Husick: Fig. 4s and col. 15, lines 28-37 wherein Husick's efficiently display multiple documents to a user by displaying the documents simultaneously, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized for searching is equivalent to Applicant's wherein the first set of content selection tags is associated with a first portion of a reader display and the second set of content selection tags is associated with a second portion of the reader display).

As per claim 21, the combined teaching of Husick, Anderson and Snow references further teaches the following:

"receiving from the content reader a selection of one at least of the first and second sets of content selection tags" (See Snow: col. 8, lines 49-58 wherein Snow's user may select appropriate search categories, alter search terms and re-run the search, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized for searching is equivalent to Applicant's receiving from the content reader a selection of one at least of the first and second sets of content selection tags); and

"transmitting to the content reader an indication of a document in accordance with the selected set of content selection tags" (See Snow: col. 8, lines 49-58 wherein Snow's user may select appropriate search categories, alter search terms and re-run the search, and Anderson: col. 4, lines 34-51 wherein Anderson's tags are utilized for

searching is equivalent to Applicant's transmitting to the content reader an indication of a document in accordance with the selected set of content selection tags).

7. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snow et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 098, 066, hereafter "Snow"), in view of Anderson et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 510, 434, hereafter "Anderson"), and further in view of Beaulieu et al. (US 5, 502, 637, hereafter "Beaulieu").

As per independent claim 23, Snow teaches "receiving from a content reader an indication of a first content selection" category set "via a graphical user interface, the first content selection" category set "being adapted to facilitate identification of a first investment research document in accordance with a first document" category set (See col. 8, lines 49-58 wherein Snow's user's undirected search for category names corresponding to hierarchical directory is equivalent to Applicant's receiving from a content reader an indication of a first content selection category set via a graphical user interface, the first content selection category set being adapted to facilitate identification of a first investment research document in accordance with a first document" category set);

However Anderson teaches selection tags (See col. 2, line 53 - col. 3, line 7 wherein Anderson's terms are associated with category tags for conveying information of a data and search terms are further associated with tags is equivalent to Applicant's selection tags).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Anderson's teaching with the Snow reference because both references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Snow's system to utilize an universal search vocabulary and support a document directory hierarchy such that an efficient and intelligent manner of query could have been performed (See Snow: the Abstract and col. 1, lines 31-34 and Anderson: col. 2, lines 25-33).

The combined teaching of Snow and Anderson references does not specifically teach "storing the first content selection tag set in association with the first reader-defined name", although Snow teaches category names defined by users at col. 4, lines 35-41.

However, Anderson extensively teaches utilizing system memory and disk drives for storage and running programs at col. 5, lines 31-49 and further teaches deliver specific result to specific user in a multi-user environment at col. 6 line 61 – col. 7, line 4.

However, Anderson extensively teaches utilizing system memory and disk drives for storage and running programs at col. 5, lines 31-49 and further teaches deliver specific result to specific user in a multi-user environment at col. 6 line 61 – col. 7, line 4.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Anderson's teaching with the Snow reference by storing all content selection tags in association with users because both references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled both Snow and Anderson's systems to utilize the stored information for effectively identify the search terms and corresponding tags with users such that query

result could have been delivered to the users efficiently, and furthermore, the specific stored information would have been known to the specific user and the practice would have eliminated the need for Snow system's users to repeat the same cycling steps of matching in the undirected and directed searches in the future searches using the same terms.

The combined teaching of Anderson and Snow references further teaches "receiving from the content reader an indication of a second content selection tag set, the second content selection tag set being adapted to facilitate identification of a second" ... "document in accordance with a second document tag set" (See Snow: col. 8, lines 48-60 wherein Snow's user's undirected search for category names corresponding to hierarchical directory and user may select appropriate categories, alter search terms and re-run the search, and Anderson: col. 2, line 53 - col. 3, line 7 wherein Anderson's terms are associated with category tags for conveying information of a data and search terms are further associated with tags is equivalent to Applicant's receiving from the content reader an indication of a second content selection tag set, the second content selection tag set being adapted to facilitate identification of a second document in accordance with a second document tag set);

The combined teaching of Anderson and Snow references does not specifically teach investment research for the document selected by query search as previously described.

However, Beaulieu does teach investment research for the document selected by query search (See col. 1, lines 19-24 wherein Beaulieu's investment research reports are the investment research for the document selected by query search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Beaulieu's teaching with the Anderson and Snow references by including the investment research reports to user's query because all references are directed to querying and receiving query result and the further combination of teachings from the references would have enabled the search systems to provide and deliver current documents more close match user's interest level and location. (See Beaulieu: col. 1, lines 48-51 and col. 2, lines 44-51).

The combined teaching of Beaulieu, Anderson and Snow references further teaches the following:

"storing the second content selection tag set in association with the second reader-defined name" (See Snow: col. 4, lines 35-41 where category names are defined by user, and Anderson: col. 5, lines 31-49 col. 6 line 61 – col. 7, line 4 extensively teaches utilizing system memory and disk drives for storage and running programs, and further teaches deliver specific result to specific user in a multi-user environment);

"arranging for an indication of the first investment research document to be displayed via a first portion of a content reader display" (See Snow: Figs. 2, 7, step, 122, col. 5, lines 46-67, col. 5, lines 46-67 and col. 8, lines 49-48 wherein Snow's all relevant category names searched and obtained are sorted by relevance and class hierarchy is displayed to the user, and Beaulieu: col. 1, lines 19-24 wherein Beaulieu's investment

research reports are the investment research for the document selected by query search and displayed by selection criteria or view terms and displayed by selection criteria or view terms is equivalent to Applicant's arranging for an indication of the first investment research document to be displayed via a first portion of a content reader display); and

"arranging for an indication of the second investment research document to be displayed via a second portion of a content reader display" (See Snow: Figs. 2, 7, step, 122, col. 5, lines 46-67, col. 5, lines 46-67 and col. 8, lines 49-48 wherein Snow's all relevant category names searched and obtained are sorted by relevance, and Beaulieu: col. 1, lines 19-24 wherein Beaulieu's investment research reports are the investment research for the document selected by query search and displayed by selection criteria or view terms is equivalent to Applicant's arranging for an indication of the second investment research document to be displayed via a second portion of a content reader display).

8. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snow et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 098, 066, hereafter "Snow") in view of Anderson et al. (U. S. Patent 6, 510, 434, hereafter "Anderson"), as applied to claims 1, 7 and 11, and further in view of Beaulieu et al. (US 5, 502, 637, hereafter "Beaulieu").

As per claim 14, the combined teaching of Anderson and Snow references does not teach "wherein the content comprises at least one of: (i) financial information, (ii)

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financial news, (iii) information about financial events, (iv) investment information, or (v) market information”.

However, Beaulieu teaches “wherein the content comprises at least one of: (i) financial information, (ii) financial news, (iii) information about financial events, (iv) investment information, or (v) market information” (See col. 1, lines 19-24 wherein Beaulieu’s investment research reports is equivalent to Applicant’s investment information).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Beaulieu’s teaching with the Anderson and Snow references by including the investment research reports to user’s query because all references are directed to querying and receiving query result and the further combination of teachings from the references would have enabled the search systems to provide and deliver current documents more close match user’s interest level and location. (See Beaulieu: col. 1, lines 48-51 and col. 2, lines 44-51).

#### 9. The prior art made of record

A. U. S. Patent No. 6,098, 066

B. U. S. Patent No. 6,510,434

C. U. S. Patent No. 5,717,914

E. U. S. Patent No. 5,502,637

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant’s disclosure.

D. U. S. Patent No. 6,266,682

F. U. S. Patent No. 5,737,739

***Response to Arguments***

**10.** The Applicant's arguments filed on April 4, 2005 have been fully considered, for the Examiner's response, please see discussion below.

a). At Pages 9-10, concerning claims 1-17, the Applicant argued that the cited reference(s) does not provide the teaching for the limitation of storing content selection in association with the content reader.

As to the above argument, the Applicant respectfully submits that, considering the cited paragraphs for directly or directly disclosing subject matter as a whole, the Examiner does realize the specific teaching. Please refer to the specific section of the Action for describing the teaching.

b). At Page 10, concerning claims 1-17, the Applicant argued that there is insufficient motivation to combine the Snow and Anderson references.

As to the above argument b), the Examiner respectfully submits that the no suggestion or motivation to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In the case of combining the Snow and Anderson references because both



references are directed to document searching and retrieving, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Snow's system to utilize an universal search vocabulary and support a document directory hierarchy such that an efficient and intelligent manner of query could have been performed, as evidenced and shown by the references (See Snow: the Abstract and col. 1, lines 31-34 and Anderson: col. 2, lines 25-33).

c). At Page 10, concerning claims 18 and 24-26, the Applicant argued that there is no teaching for selection tags being associated with the "user-defined name".

As to the above argument c), the Examiner respectfully submits that the description from the Snow reference wherein category name is user-defined provides the equivalent teaching for further combining with the selection tags taught by the Anderson reference. Please refer to the sections for the respective claim rejections in the Action.

d). At Page 11, concerning claims 19 and 21-22, the Applicant argued that there is no teaching for second set of content selection tags.

As to the above argument d), the Examiner respectfully submits that the plural formats of selection category (categories) and selection tag (tags) does provide a teaching for multiple sets of selection tags. The teaching is further enhanced by the Snow reference's statement of user's selection of appropriate categories, altering the search terms and re-running of the search (col. 8, lines 49-58).

e). At Page 11, concerning claims 20 and 23, the Applicant argued that there is no teachings for "first portion of a reader display" and "second portion of reader display".

As to the above argument e), the Examiner respectfully submits that the results returned

from user's query are returned to user sorted and displayed by selection criteria or view terms to the user suggests the teaching of multiple and by-portion display.

11. In light of the forgoing arguments, the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejections for claims 1-26 is hereby sustained.

**Conclusions**

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

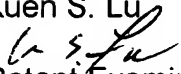
**Contact Information**

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kuen S. Lu whose telephone number is (571) 272-4114. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30 am-5:30 pm).


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kuen S. Lu  
  
Patent Examiner

September 27, 2005

  
Mohammad Ali  
Primary Examiner

September 27, 2005